The Pyongyang Times

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Answers of the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

to Questions Raised by Delegation of National Association of Senegalese Journalists

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, gave answers to the questions raised by the delegation of the National Association of Senegalese Journalists on August 21, 1974.

According to a report from Dakar, the Senegalese newspaper "Soleil" of September 2 carried in place of honour a photograph of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung shaking hands with President Leopold Sedar Senghor, as well as the full text of his answers.

The newspaper added a preface to the answers. It expressed deep respect and admiration for the leader, saying that the great leader granted an audience to the delegation of the National Association of Senegalese Journalists and kindly answered their questions.

Earlier, on August 30, the Senegalese News Agency reported the full text of the leader's answers.

On August 31 the Senegalese National Radio introduced the main gist of the leader's answers and broadcast the full text.

Follows the full text of the answers given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the questions put by the delegation of the National Association of Senegalese Journalists.

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QUESTION: You have known President Senghor through his writings and met him last May.

What are your views about cooperation between Senegal and Korea and between Korea and African countries?

ANSWER: First of all, let me warmly welcome your visit to our country.

As you rightly said, we knew well President Senghor from long ago through his writings. Therefore, though we met him for the first time last May, we met him just as meeting an old friend and, in a few days, became very intimate with him.

The visit of President Senghor to our country marked an epochal occasion in strengthening and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation formed between the peoples of our two countries under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence. Following President Senghor's visit to our country, the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Senegal entered a new phase of development in all spheres.

Today the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Senegal and between the peoples of Korea and Senegal are developing satisfactorily. Our two peoples understand each other well and closely cooperate with each other, because both of them were oppressed and exploited by the imperialists before.

The Government of the Republic of Senegal and the Senegalese people give active support to our people's revolutionary cause and express firm solidarity with their just struggle. Particularly, President Senghor and the Government of the Republic of Senegal are actively working for our people's revolutionary cause in the international arena. Our people are grateful for this.

Geographically, Korea and Senegal are far apart from each other, but our people are always following with keen interest Senegalese people's struggle to build a new life. The Government of the DPRK and the Korean people strongly support and encourage the just struggle of the Senegalese people against all sorts of subversive activities of the imperialists and for the building of a rich, powerful, independent and sovereign state. Our people are also striving to learn from good experiences gained by the Senegalese people.

It is a very good thing for the governments and peoples of our two countries to make mutual visits frequently and exchange valuable experiences. Such mutual support and encouragement and exchange of experiences between us will greatly help toward deepening mutual understanding and strengthening solidarity.

We are satisfied with the daily development of solidarity and friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Senegalese peoples and will do all we can to further strengthen and develop such solidarity and relations of friendship and cooperation. The militant solidarity and friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of Korea and Senegal will fully flower and develop in all spheres of politics, economy and culture and display ever greater vitality in the future.

As for the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and African nations, we treasure friendship and solidarity with all African peoples and are deeply interested in their strengthening and development.

The strengthening of solidarity and cooperation between the Korean people and the African people not only conforms with their interests, but also benefits the common cause of the peoples of the third world, the progressive people throughout the world.

It is a principle consistently maintained by our government and people to develop friendly relations with the newly independent states of Asia, Africa and Latin America and support and cooperate with each other. As in the past, so in the future, the Korean people will actively work to unite with all the peoples of Africa, the people of the third world and develop friendly and cooperative relations with them.

The third world's people, including the African people, have the strength and wisdom enough to hew out their way by themselves. If the third world countries cooperate, imparting know-how to each other, learning from each other and filling each other's needs, they will advance rapidly and achieve progress and prosperity without the help of great powers.

As comrades-in-arms marching ahead together under the uplifted banner of anti-imperialism and independence, the Korean and African peoples will fight shoulder to shoulder to win their common cause against imperialism, always closely working together.

QUESTION: The youth problem is a matter of greatest concern for us.

How did you solve this problem in your country?

ANSWER: The youth problem is a very important one decisive to the success of revolution and construction and related to the future destiny of a nation.

Young people represent a great revolutionary force in the building of a new society. A great social change can be brought about only when the vivacious, vigorous and audacious youth take an active part in the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction. The youth are also the successors to the revolution and the masters of the future. The bright future of a nation can be guaranteed only when the youth are politically, ideologically and morally sound and fully prepared for revolution. In the final analysis, any nation can make the revolution and construction a success and achieve national prosperity only when it correctly solves the youth problem.

The correct solution of the youth problem means closely rallying broad sections of young people in a revolutionary organization, and revolutionally educating and training them to be competent builders of a new society and preparing them as well-rounded successors to the revolution who will shoulder the destiny of a nation.

We have directed deep attention to the solution of the youth problem from the first days of our revolutionary struggle and succeeded in solving this problem in each stage of revolutionary development.

We can say that, in fact, our revolutionary struggle began with the work of educating and uniting young people. In the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle we directed primary efforts to the work with the youth; we revolutionally educated the patriotic youth of all strata and firmly rallied them under the banner of anti-imperialist national liberation, organized the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army with them and waged the glorious armed struggle to liberate the fatherland.

After liberation, in order to solve the youth problem correctly, we first formed a youth organization conforming to the specific conditions of our country and the characteristic features of our youth.

Right after liberation we had before us the historic task of building a new, democratic Korea through the mobilization of all patriotic, democratic forces in the country. So we organized the Democratic Youth League, a youth mass organization, in conformity with the requirements of our revolutionary development and characteristic features of our youth and rallied them from all walks of life in it. This enabled us to prevent a split in the youth movement and forcefully organize and mobilize the youth of all strata in the building of a new country under such a complicated situation.

In the solution of the youth problem we also attached importance to the work of educating and training the youth and always directed much efforts to it.

In their education, we are directing primary efforts to the strengthening of the education in Juche.

Our Party's Juche idea is an idea that the masters of revolution and construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of revolution and construction. In other words, it is an idea that one is responsible for one's own destiny and that one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny. Only when the youth are firmly armed with the Juche idea can they actively participate in the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction with a high consciousness as direct performers of the revolution and construction, as masters of the future. We, therefore, always give top priority to the education in Juche in the ideological training of the youth.

Our experience shows that when all the youth are firmly armed with the ideas of their Party, its lines and policies, they can believe in their own strength and devote themselves to the struggle for the revolution and construction in their country with great national pride and revolutionary self-confidence.

What is of particular importance in the ideological education of the youth is the class education.

Today the revolution assumes a protracted nature not only in the bounds of a single country but also on a worldwide scale and generations change constantly. Only when the class education of the youth, the rising generation, is intensified, can they wage an uncompromising struggle against the enemies of the revolution, remembering the oppression and exploitation of the past.

Under the slogan "Remember your past", we are making efforts to educate the youth so that they may not forget the past when our people were exploited and oppressed by the imperialists.

Since the country is divided in two and we are directly confronted with US imperialism, the chieftain of world reaction, we always direct special attention to the class education of the youth.

We are also educating the young people in the lofty patriotic spirit of boundlessly loving their country and people.

He who does not love his country and people cannot have enthusiasm for the revolution in his country or devotedly fight for its victory. We are intensifying the education of the youth in socialist patriotism to arm them with the spirit of infinitely loving their homeland and people and are firmly preparing all of them so that they may devote themselves to the struggle for national prosperity and progress and the people's well-being, for the defence of the country's independence and the revolutionary gains from the enemy's encroachment.

What is also important in the education of the youth is to educate them to love labour and acquire sound moral traits.

Apart from labour we cannot speak about the prosperity and development of the country or the happy life of the people. Loving labour should be one of the noblest traits of the youth. We are educating them to love labour and regard it as most honourable, consider loafing on the job shameful, take the lead in tough work anywhere anytime and do their bit in the revolution and construction.

We are educating the youth to resolutely oppose the corrupt bourgeois way of life and always lead a frugal life and be polite in their behaviour. Living in a frugal and militant way and working conscientiously for society and collective is a trait of our youth in their everyday life.

Only when the youth master advanced science and technology, while arming themselves with the revolutionary ideas, can they take part in all aspects of social life as true masters and energetically push ahead with the revolution and construction. We are now striving to meet a great demand that all the youth closely equip themselves with advanced science and technology and possess at least one technical skill.

Our youth are playing a really important role in the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction. Our youth performed great feats and undying exploits for the fatherland and the people during the periods of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the democratic construction after liberation, the harsh Fatherland Liberation War and in the difficult days of postwar rehabilitation and construction. Our youth's unshakable resolution and high revolutionary enthusiasm to more quickly and successfully build a new, happy society, a new life are being fully displayed still now through all realms of socialist construction.

Today our youth's ideological and mental state and their moral qualities are excellent, and all of them are firmly rallied around our Party and the Government of the Republic. Because there are the revolutionary youth firmly united around the Party, our country has a bright future.

We can say with high pride that we have trained a fine dependable new generation, the heirs to the revolution, who will carry forward our Party and people's revolutionary cause. Our people are greatly delighted and proud of this.

QUESTION: In view of Korea's experience, how do you think about interaction between agriculture and industry in the developing countries?

ANSWER: As you know well, most of the developing countries are backward agrarian countries whose industries are underdeveloped. As far as their industries are concerned, there are some deformed and onesided industries built by the imperialists with a view to plundering the rich resources. The industrial backwardness of the developing countries was caused by the colonial rule of the imperialists.

Our experience shows that in order to completely liquidate the consequences of imperialist colonial rule and achieve economic independence, the developing countries must build and develop their own national industry.

Industry and agriculture are the two major branches of the national economy, the former being the leading branch of the economy. Without building and developing a national industry it is impossible to develop other branches of the national economy or develop and modernize agriculture.

Industry, heavy industry in particular, is the material basis of a country's economic independence. Unless its own national industry is built with heavy industry as the backbone, it can neither lay the foundation of an independent national economy capable of taking care of its economic affairs for itself nor completely free itself from the imperialists' economic subjugation and plunder. Without a firm independent national industry it cannot consolidate the already won political independence either.

It is not an easy task, of course, for the developing countries to build an independent national industry. These countries are short of funds and technique needed for industrialization and have few technicians. However, if their peoples work hard with a firm resolve to achieve the grandeur and progress of their countries and national prosperity with their own efforts and using their national resources on the principle of self-reliance, they will be able to carry out any difficult task.

The developing countries have abundant resources and inexhaustible production potentialities.

Moreover, the peoples of the developing countries are waging a struggle for the building of a new life with an exceptionally high revolutionary enthusiasm and creative activity. The creative wisdom of the masses of the people is unbounded and nothing is more powerful and resourceful in the world than the masses of the people. If the peoples of the developing countries exploited and oppressed in the past courageously open up the path to a new life, firmly conscious that the masters of their destiny are themselves and that their destiny must be shaped only by themselves, they will get over all obstacles and hardships and occupy the fortress of industrialization without fail.

In addition, if the developing countries increase economic and technological interchange and cooperation, they will successfully fulfil the task of building an independent national industry in a short span of time, without relying on great powers.

QUESTION: What are your views about the reunification of divided Korea free from outside influence?

ANSWER: Eliminating the interference of outside forces and achieving the independent reunification of the divided country is the most important revolutionary task facing our people today.

Originally, our nation is a homogeneous nation that has lived with one culture and one language through a long history of several thousand years. Our country was divided into north and south by foreign forces after the Second World War and has not yet been reunified to this day because of foreign interference. Outside forces are the very author of the partition of our nation and the main obstacle to our country's reunification.

The question of the reunification of our country is, to all intents and purposes, an internal affair of our nation, which must be solved by the Korean people themselves. A nation's internal affair can be solved in conformity with its interests and the people's will, only through its own efforts. The question of Korea's reunification cannot be solved by relying on outside forces and foreigners need not meddle in the question of our country's reunification. Our people are an intelligent and courageous people who are fully capable of solving the question of their country's reunification for themselves. Once the interference of outside forces is terminated in our country, our people will be able to achieve the peaceful reunification of the divided country for themselves. If an end is put to foreign interference, the dialogue now under way between the north and south will progress successfully and rapidly.

The outside forces which interfere in the internal affairs of our country and obstruct its reunification are none other than the US imperialists. They have not only divided our country but also enforced a colonial rule in south Korea, occupying it for nearly 30 years. Tens of thousands of US imperialist aggressor troops are still stationed in south Korea. There is no outside force in the northern half of our Republic, and our Party and the Government of the Republic never tolerate outside interference. Therefore, the most important question in realizing our country's independent reunification is to force the US imperialist aggressor troops to withdraw from south Korea which they are occupying under the flag of the "UN forces".

From the first day of national division our Party and the Government of the Republic have consistently struggled to drive the US imperialist aggressor troops out of south Korea and, in the North-South Joint Statement published in 1972, defined it as the most important principle of national reunification to achieve the reunification of the country independently, without relying on outside forces and free from their interference.

Consequent upon the consistent efforts of the Government of our Republic and the strong support and encouragement of the progressive people of the whole world, last year the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution on supporting the principle of independent and peaceful reunification enunciated in the North-South Joint Statement and on dissolving the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea", a US imperialist tool for aggression in Korea and interference in its internal affairs. This is our great victory and an important step helpful to the solution of the question of Korea's reunification.

However, in putting an end to outside interference in our country, there still remains a more fundamental question and there are many problems to be solved.

The US imperialists are still occupying south Korea under the UN flag and wantonly interfering in our internal affairs. In order to create "two Koreas" they are constantly instigating the south Korean authorities to keep the nation divided and zealously defending their war rackets and policy of fascistization. The Japanese militarists also persist in obstructing the independent and peaceful reunification of our country, actively following the US imperialists' interference in our internal affairs and their partitionist policy.

Actively encouraged by the US imperialists, the south Korean authorities are clinging more tenaciously to the sleeves of outside forces to prop up their crumbling system of military fascist rule and heading for permanent division instead of reunification. The south Korean authorities, in violation of the principles of independent and peaceful reunification agreed upon in the North-South Joint Statement, are begging the US imperialists to keep their armed forces of aggression permanently in south Korea and intensifying their fascist repression of south Korean people, who demand reunification, and stepping up the manoeuvres to unleash another war.

If the independent and peaceful reunification of our country is to be accelerated in the present situation the US imperialist aggressor troops, the main obstacle to it, must be driven out of south Korea and the "two Koreas" plot of the partitionists within and without be shattered. Our Party and the Government of the Republic will bend every possible effort to remove all obstacles lying in the way of national reunification and reunify the divided country by the efforts of the Korean people themselves, without the interference of outside forces.

We strongly demand that the US imperialists desist from their aggressions and interferences against our country, get out of south Korea immediately and stop instigating or patronizing the south Korean authorities. If, despite our repeated warnings, the US imperialists continue to occupy south Korea and protect the south Korean authorities in manoeuvring for national division and carrying out their policy of fascistization, they will get nothing from this and will only suffer an ignominious defeat.

We consider that the UN should deal a blow to the US imperialists' aggression in our country and their interference in its internal affairs. The UN should take the "UN forces" camouflage off the US imperialist armed forces of aggression occupying south Korea and force them to withdraw and take steps conducive to the Korean people's endeavours to reunify the divided country by themselves, without outside interference.

We are convinced that the peoples of all countries who value justice and uphold truth will actively support and encourage the Korean people's struggle to check and frustrate the interference and partitionist manoeuvres of outside forces in our country and reunify the divided country by themselves.

I take this opportunity to express my deep thanks to the Government of the Republic of Senegal and the Senegalese people for their active support to our people's struggle to reunify the country independently.

QUESTION: What is your position with regard to the problem of decolonization in the African continent?

ANSWER: The African people have waged a dynamic struggle to liquidate colonialism and achieve national independence and won a great victory in this struggle. On the African continent, many countries have already won national independence and embarked upon the proud road of struggle to build a new life. The African continent which was called "colonial continent" and "Dark Continent" in the past is turning today into a new continent shining with the bright rays of freedom and liberation. Colonialism is living its last hours on the African continent.

Today the African people are vigorously fighting to finally liquidate colonialism on the African continent, consolidate the already won national independence and build a prosperous, new society.

The Korean people consider the African people's struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the final liquidation of colonialism on their continent as a most righteous struggle and deem it their noble internationalist duty to actively support and encourage it. The Korean people fully support the peoples of Mozambique, Angola, Guinea-Bissau, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Azania and other African countries in their struggle against the colonialists and racists and will always stand firmly on their side.

In order to finally wipe out all forms of colonialism on the African continent, consolidate national independence and attain social progress and prosperity, it is imperative to steadily intensify the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle.

Unless they are driven out, the imperialist aggressors do not give up their domination over the colonial and dependent countries. It is the nature of imperialism to invade and plunder other countries.

The people must fight foreign imperialists to the end,

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The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Foreign Guests

Iranian Parliamentary Delegation

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on September 8 the Iranian parliamentary delegation on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation Jafar Sharif Emami, President of the Senate of Iran, and members of the delegation—Mohammad Ali Safiari and Jamal Ganji, senators, and Mozaffar Zafaranlou, Ali Asghar Azad, Abdollah Badr Salehian, Ebrahim Kasrai and Akbar Amir-Ahmadi, members of the Majlis.

Present were Comrade Choe Jae U, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council, Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, and Li Song Hi, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Abbas Aram, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Iran to our country, was also on hand.

On the occasion the head of the delegation courteously conveyed warmest wishes and cordial greetings of His Imperial Majesty Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, Shahanshah of Iran, to the leader in honour of the national day of our country.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung expressed thanks for this, asked the delegation to convey warm greetings to His Imperial Majesty Shahanshah of Iran upon returning home and had a talk with the guests in a friendly atmosphere.

Saying that his delegation visited Korea to further strengthen the ties of friendship between Iran and Korea, the head of the delegation stressed that all the successes made in Korea have been achieved on the basis of the great teachings of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung. The Iranian people entertain great respect for His Excellency President who has achieved world-startling brilliant successes in a very short span of time by devoting himself to the interests of the Korean people from his childhood up to this day, he said.

Saying that he was happy to see the relations between Korea and Iran rapidly developing to a high stage, the leader highly appraised the fact that the Iranian people under the leadership of His Imperial Majesty Shahanshah are laying stress on independence and striving to build an independent national economy and warmly congratulated the Iranian people on their successes registered in the endeavours to achieve the prosperity and development of the country.

Speaking of the need to strengthen economic cooperation between the two countries, the leader stressed that the developing countries should not only unite politically with each other but also cooperate economically and technically in order to build in a short period countries independent in politics and self-supporting in the economy.

Expressing thanks to the leader for his precious words, the head of the delegation wished good health and a long life to His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the great leader, for the eternal prosperity of Korea.

That day the delegation presented to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung a gift they prepared with sincerity.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses with the Iranian parliamentary delegation after receiving them

Delegation of Chilean Worker-Peasant Popular Unity Action Movement

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received on September 2 the delegation of the Chilean Worker-Peasant Popular Unity Action Movement on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Comrade Juan Enrique Vega, Deputy General Secretary of the Chilean Worker-Peasant Popular Unity Action Movement and Member of its Political Committee.

Present were Comrade So Chol and personage concerned Kim Gil Hyon.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said he was very glad and happy at the visit to our country of the delegation of the Chilean Worker-Peasant Popular Unity Action Movement and had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the UN

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on September 2 Rahmatala Abudoula, Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations, on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion was Comrade Ho Dam, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the visit to our country of the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the UN and had a conversation with the guest in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Government Military Delegation of Algerian Democratic and People's Republic

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received the visiting government military delegation of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic on September 8.

Present on the occasion were all the members of the delegation headed by Lieutenant Commander Benmoussa Mohamed, Commander of the Navy of the Algerian National People's Army.

On hand were Comrade General O Jin U, Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, and Rear Admiral Pang Chol Gap of the Korean People's Army.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the visit of the government military delegation of the ADPR to our country. Saying that he was very pleased with the delegation's participation in the national day celebrations of our country, the leader conversed with the guests in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

Noting that our country and Algeria are as close as real brothers, the leader expressed thanks to the Algerian people for their active support to the proposal for the independent and peaceful reunification of our country.

The head of the delegation said it was a great honour for them that His Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the third world, found time to receive the delegation. In Korea we, he pointed out, deeply understood the real meaning of the idea founded by the Marshal that the people are the masters of everything and decide everything and clearly realized the judiciousness and justness of the military line formulated by the Marshal.

As the fighting cause of the Korean people is just and a great many people of the world stand on

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TELEGRAMS

Greeting 26th DPRK Founding Anniversary

The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, received messages of greetings on the occasion of the 26th founding anniversary of the DPRK from: Comrade **Mao Tsetung**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Comrade **Tung Pi-wu**, Acting Chairman of the People's Republic of China, Comrade **Chu Teh**, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC, and Comrade **Chou En-lai**, Premier of the State Council of the PRC; Comrade **Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Comrade **Nikolai Viktorovich Podgorny**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Comrade **Aleksei Nikolaevich Kosygin**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; Comrade **Todor Zhivkov**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and Comrade **Stanko Todorov**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the BPR; Comrade **Nicolae Ceausescu**, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, and Comrade **Manea Manescu**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the RSR; Comrade **Ton Duc Thang**, President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Comrade **Le Duan**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, Comrade **Truong Chinh**, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the DRVN, and Comrade **Pham Van Dong**, Premier of the Government of the DRVN; Comrade **Gustav Husak**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, and Comrade **Lubomir Strougal**, Premier of the Government, and Acting President, of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Comrade **Janos Kadar**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Comrade **Pal Losonczi**, President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Comrade **Jeno Fork**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the HPR; Comrade Dr. **Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado**, President of the Republic of Cuba, and Comrade **Fidel Castro Ruz**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba and Supreme Commander; Comrade **Enver Hoxha**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers' Party, Comrade **Haxhi Lleshi**, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Albanian People's Republic, and Comrade **Mehmet Shehu**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the APR; Comrade **Edward Gierek**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Comrade **Henryk Jablonski**, President of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, and Comrade **Piotr Jaroszewicz**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR; Comrade **Erich Honecker**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party, Comrade **Willi Stoph**, President of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, and Comrade **Horst Sindermann**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR; Comrade **Y. Tsedenbal**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and President of the Presidium of the Grand People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, and Comrade **Z. Batmunkh**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the MPR.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, received a message of greetings from Samdech **Norodom Sihanouk**, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and **Penn Nouth**, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the NUFK and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, on the occasion of the 26th founding anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, received messages of greetings on the occasion of the 26th founding anniversary of the DPRK from: **Mohammed Anwar El Sadat**, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt; **Moktar Ould Daddah**, President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania; **Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri**, President of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan; **Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr**, President of the Republic of Iraq; **Chaudhri Fazal Elahi**, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; **Mohammed Reza Pahlavi**, Shah of Shahanshah of Iran; **Suharto**, President of the Republic of Indonesia; and **Mohammad Daoud**, Head of State of the Republic of Afghanistan.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Congratulatory Group of Koreans in Japan Visiting Homeland to Attend Celebrations of 26th DPRK Birthday

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, received on September 8 the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan which came to the glorious socialist fatherland to attend the celebrations of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present on the occasion were all the members of the congratulatory group headed by So Man Sul, Director of the Organizational Department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan).

Comrade Kim Jung Rin and personages concerned were also present.

Firmly shaking their hands one by one with a paternal affection, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung cordially received members of the congratulatory group who were shedding warm tears, unable to repress surging emotion.

The head of the congratulatory group expressed the great emotion and joy of visiting the homeland and celebrating the 26th birthday of the Republic together with the people in the homeland thanks to the profound love and deep solicitude of the fatherly leader and extended the utmost honour and warmest thanks to the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, the founder and guide of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the glorious fatherland, representing the unanimous feelings of allegiance of the 600,000 Koreans in Japan and reverentially wished good health and a long life to the leader.

The leader highly appraised the patriotic work of Chongryon and our compatriots in Japan who are fighting staunchly for the acceleration of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and in defence of the democratic, national rights of Korean citizens in Japan and gave precious teachings which would serve as a guiding principle in their work and life.

The members of the congratulatory group evinced their firm determination to carry out more vigorously all the patriotic work of Chongryon upholding the teachings of the great leader and thus justify the deep trust and solicitude of the leader with loyalty and add lustre to the honour of their being overseas citizens of the Republic.

The fatherly leader posed for a photograph with the members of the congratulatory group.

On the same day the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung arranged a luncheon for the congratulatory group.

A joint communique of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Togo was made public in Pyongyang on September 12. The joint communique reads:

JOINT COMMUNIQUE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA AND THE REPUBLIC OF TOGO

On the invitation of His Excellency Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, His Excellency Gnassingbe Eyadema, President of the Republic of Togo, paid a state visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from September 7 to 12, 1974.

During the visit talks were held between the Heads of State of the two countries in an atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual understanding.

At the talks the two sides informed each other of the situation of their respective countries and examined the matter of further developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and the international situation.

The Togolese side highly appreciated the shining successes made by the Korean people in all fields of state construction by embodying the Juche idea under the wise leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved, great leader.

The Togolese side expressed full support to the just struggle of the Korean people to put an end to the division of Korea caused and maintained by the imperialists and reunify their country independently and peacefully without any interference of outside forces.

The Korean side highly appreciated the fact that the Togolese people under the correct leadership of His Excellency President Gnassingbe Eyadema, their outstanding leader, are achieving economic independence by displaying a high consciousness of national independence.

The Korean side praised the great achievements the Togolese people have made in the struggle to strengthen national unity and build a national economy and culture, frustrating all the subversive manoeuvres and sabotages of the imperialists and wished them still greater success.

The two Heads of State appraised our era as a new historic era in which imperialism and colonialism are failing irretrievably and the once oppressed and humiliated people of the third world, having emerged in the international arena, are vigorously advancing along the road of independence and self-sustenance.

The two Heads of State, analysing the international situation, particularly the situation in Asia, Africa and Latin America, pointed with satisfaction to the achievements made by the third world people in recent years in the struggle against aggressive imperialism.

The two Heads of State denounced the continuation of the state of war in Viet Nam and Cambodia resulting from the crafty aggressive manoeuvres of the imperialist aggressors, expressed solidarity for the struggle waged by the Lao people to build a unified and independent Laos since the conclusion of the peace agreement and pointed with pleasure to the victory of the liberation movement in Guinea-Bissau, Angola and Mozambique.

The two Heads of State expressed firm solidarity with the Zimbabwe, Namibian and Azanian peoples fighting against imperialism, colonialism and inhumane racism and resolutely denounced the disgraceful apartheid policy of the racists of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

The two Heads of State highly appreciated the fact that the Organization of African Unity is playing a positive role in rooting up all forms of colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism in the African continent and achieving the unity of Africa.

The two sides expressed firm solidarity for the struggle the Arab people are waging against imperialism and Zionism to regain the occupied territories and restore the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

The two sides voiced firm solidarity for the Latin American people's struggle against imperialism and for the defence of natural resources and territorial waters right of their countries and for the consolidation of national independence.

The two sides expressed firm solidarity for the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and all countries of the world against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for peace and democracy, national independence and social progress.

The two Heads of State pointed with full satisfaction to the common stand taken by the third world countries at the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, the UN Special Assembly on Raw Material and Development and the Third UN Conference on the Law of Seas, and manifested the firm conviction that if the third world people join their efforts in the political and economic fields, they can smash splittist imperialism.

The two sides signed an agreement on economic and technical cooperation to strengthen cooperation between the two countries.

During their stay President Gnassingbe Eyadema and his party visited Mangyongdae and factories, cooperative farms and cultural institutions in Pyongyang and South Pyongan Province and were accorded the warmest welcome and hospitality by the Korean people. Such welcome and hospitality are a manifestation of the feelings of high respect and deep friendship cherished by the Korean people toward the Togolese people's outstanding leader His Excellency President Gnassingbe Eyadema and toward the Togolese people.

The President of the Republic of Togo, in the name of his wife and suite, extended most heartfelt thanks to the respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung, the sagacious leader, and to the Korean people for their very warm and fraternal, unforgettable hospitality accorded the Togolese delegation and sincerely hoped that the Korean people would build a reunified and prosperous Korea.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that the state visit of His Excellency Gnassingbe Eyadema, President of the Republic of Togo, to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was an epochal event in strengthening and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Togolese peoples and made a great contribution to strengthening the solidarity of the Asian and African peoples.

The President of the Republic of Togo invited the respected and beloved leader His Excellency President Kim Il Sung to pay an official visit to the Republic of Togo.

President Kim Il Sung accepted this invitation with pleasure and decided to realize it at a convenient time.

Pyongyang, September 12, 1974

KIM IL SUNG
President
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

GNASSINGBE EYADEMA
President
Republic of Togo

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upholding the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, and completely liquidate the left-overs of colonialism in all spheres of politics, economy and culture. Only then is it possible to achieve national independence and build an independent and prosperous, new society.

If the African people are to win ultimate victory in the struggle for decolonization, they must further strengthen solidarity among peoples. Solidarity among peoples is the source of strength and a firm guarantee of victory. When the peoples of all the African countries resolutely fight in close unity, they will, sooner or later, chase the imperialists out of all parts of Africa to the last man, finally liquidate colonialism and build a new, independent and prosperous Africa, an Africa for Africans.

We firmly believe that the African people will surely achieve ultimate victory in the struggle for decolonization.

QUESTION: We know that President Senghor invited you to pay a return visit to Senegal.

When will you honour our country with this visit?

ANSWER: I accepted with deep gratitude the invitation of President Senghor and remember my commitment to pay a visit to Senegal. I will visit Senegal at an appropriate time and see for myself the successes achieved by the Senegalese people in their endeavours to build a new life and learn good experiences from them.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express the hope that the courageous and industrious Senegalese people will win a shining victory in their struggle against imperialism and for the building of a rich, powerful, independent and sovereign state, united close around the Government of the Republic of Senegal headed by President Senghor.

A joint communique between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Japan Socialist Party was published in Pyongyang on September 12. The joint communique reads:

JOINT COMMUNIQUE BETWEEN WORKERS' PARTY OF KOREA AND JAPAN SOCIALIST PARTY

Upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, a delegation of the Japan Socialist Party with Tomomi Narita, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the JSP, as its head and Kanji Kawasaki, Member of the Central Executive Committee and Director of the International Department of the JSP, as its deputy head, paid a friendship visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from September 5 to 12, 1974.

While in Korea, the delegation of the JSP attended the celebrations of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, inspected educational and cultural institutions and attended a welcome meeting of Pyongyang citizens.

The delegation was accorded warm welcome and hospitality by the Korean people everywhere it went. It is a token of the warm friendly sentiments of the Korean people for the JSP and the democratic forces of Japan.

During the visit, talks were held in a friendly atmosphere between President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Head of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Tomomi Narita, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party.

Attending the talks on the side of the Workers' Party of Korea were Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the WPK and Vice-Premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK; So Chol, Member of the Political Committee, and Chairman of the Control Committee, of the Central Committee of the Party; Kim Yong Nam, Alternate Member of the Political Committee, and Director of the International Department, of the Central Committee of the Party; and Kim Gwan Sop, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Party and Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

Present on the side of the Japan Socialist Party were Kanji Kawasaki, Member of the Central Executive Committee and Director of the International Department; Noboru Yagi, Member of the Central Executive Committee and Director of the Education and Propaganda Department; Shigeru Ito, Member of the Central Executive Committee and Director of the National Movement Department; Shozo Hasegawa; Vice-Chairman of the Special Measures Committee for Korean Affairs; Togo Yoneda, Director of the Secretariat of the Special Measures Committee; Yoshio Ishizuka, deputy section chief of the General Affairs Department of the Central Headquarters; Shinichi Aizawa, correspondent of "Shakai Shinpo" of its Party Organ Department; and Kiyoshi Maruyama, Secretary of the Chairman.

At the talks the two sides exchanged views on the Asian situation, the independent and peaceful reunification of north and south Korea, the relations between Korea and Japan, the strengthening of the friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries and other matters of common concern and reached an agreement on all the questions.

The delegation of the JSP paid deep respect to the Korean people who celebrated the 26th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK at a time when they made a big leap in socialist construction and were opening a new phase in the struggle for the country's independent and peaceful reunification, closely united around the Workers' Party of Korea, with the Juche idea as their guiding principle, under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung.

It highly praised the Korean people who, in a very brief period, registered shining successes in all spheres of socialist construction, instituted the socialist constitution and are successfully promoting the three revolutions, energetically conducting the "speed campaign" in the fight for grand socialist construction to fulfil the Six-Year Plan more than one year ahead of schedule and lay foundations for hitting the ten major targets of economic construction under the next perspective plan, and carried out such epochal work as drastically reducing prices and completely abolishing taxation.

The JSP delegation extended all-out support to the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity for the reunification of north and south Korea laid down by President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, and the North-South Joint Statement, the five-point proposition of national reunification, the letter to the US Congress and other just and wise proposals and strongly held that the US occupation army wearing the "UN forces" helmets must be immediately withdrawn from south Korea, the US imperialists and the Japanese and south Korean reactionary forces must give up the "two Koreas" plot and Korea be admitted to the UN under the name of a single country.

It sternly denounced the south Korean reactionary clique which harshly suppress the patriots demanding democracy and national reunification, reinforce the fascist system, aggravate tension by outcries over fictitious "threat of southward aggression" and scheme to suppress the Korean citizens in Japan, perpetrate without hesitation interference in the internal affairs of Japan.

The JSP delegation vehemently opposed the intensified political and economic infiltration into south Korea by certain reactionary forces of Japan hand in glove with US imperialism, strongly held that the Japanese government should abrogate the "Japan-South Korea Treaty", give up the hostile policy against the DPRK, normalize the relations with the DPRK and fully guarantee the democratic, national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan and stressed that the friendly interchange between the peoples of Japan and Korea should be developed on the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

The WPK delegation expressed deep thanks to the JSP and democratic forces of Japan for highly appreciating the successes of the Korean people in socialist construction, opposing all the hostile policies against the DPRK, actively supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, defending the democratic, national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan and extending support and solidarity to the struggle of the south Korean people for democracy and the reunification of the country.

The WPK delegation highly appreciated the struggle of the JSP against the US imperialists' policies of aggression and war and Japan's militarization and fascistization and for democracy, peace and neutrality of Japan as a just struggle conforming to the basic interests of the Japanese people who aspire after peace, neutrality and social progress and as a just struggle contributing to the cause of peace in Asia and the Pacific region and expressed full support and firm solidarity for it.

The WPK delegation earnestly wished the JSP new shining successes in the immediate struggle for the abrogation of the Japan-US "security pact", for the withdrawal of the US military bases, against the outflow of the monopoly capital of Japan overseas, for defence of the peace constitution and the vital rights of the people.

The WPK delegation congratulated the JSP on the fact that it has firmly joined hands with all the democratic forces of Japan in the struggle against US imperialism and Japanese militarism and for peace and democracy and become an authoritative and powerful political force trusted by the broad popular masses of Japan and wished the JSP greater successes in the struggle for strengthening the united front with the advanced progressive forces.

The WPK delegation sincerely rejoiced over the fact that the international position of the JSP is being consolidated day by day for its staunch anti-imperialist struggle and appreciated the strengthening of solidarity of the JSP with all the anti-imperialist peace forces of the world including the Asian socialist countries as a clear sign of the lofty internationalist stand of the JSP.

The JSP delegation expressed profound thanks to the WPK and the Korean people for the all-round support and solidarity for its just struggle and repeatedly manifested powerful support to the just struggle of the WPK and the Korean people.

The WPK delegation sternly denounced the US and Japanese reactionary forces which persist in their manoeuvres to hamper the reunification of Korea and the Pak Jung Hi clique of south Korea which pursue a splittist line and policy of war with the encouragement of US imperialism and certain reactionary forces of Japan even after they were compelled to come out to the dialogue under the pressure of the people and intensify fascist oppression and outrages against the south Korean people calling for the democratization of society and national reunification, demand the suppression of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), an overseas citizens organization of the Republic, and become more unscrupulous in their slander and hostile attitude against the Republic over the "incident of shooting at Pak Jung Hi".

The US imperialists and the reactionary forces of Japan must stop encouraging the south Korean puppet clique and the US imperialists must withdraw at an early date their aggressor troops wearing the helmets of the "UN forces" from south Korea. The Pak Jung Hi clique must discontinue war provocation acts and "anti-communist" racket, stop fascist repression of the south Korean people, release without delay all the arrested and imprisoned patriotic people and give up political intrigues against Chongryon.

The WPK delegation stressed that the only way for Korea's reunification lies in realizing the three principles and five-point proposition of national reunification advanced by the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung and the Korean people who enjoy the strong support and encouragement of the JSP, the Japanese people and progressive peoples of the whole world would certainly reunify the divided country.

Both sides appraised our era today as a new era when once oppressed and maltreated people have emerged on the historical scene as its master and the world people advance along the road of independence.

It was also pointed out in unison by both sides that the struggle of a number of Asian countries is advancing and imperialism and the reactionary forces are sinking deeper into a bog. But the US imperialists and the reactionary forces in their quandary are running riot to maintain their system of domination and resorting to the policies of reaction and aggression.

Its most characteristic manifestation is the present situation surrounding south Korea and the most important task of the struggle against imperialism and for peace in Asia is to solve the Korean question.

The JSP delegation expressed the resolution to rally broad forces desirous of friendship between Japan and Korea and fight, putting up the five-point tasks of the friendship movement of the Japanese people.

1. It opposes all the manoeuvres to hamper friendship between the peoples of Japan and Korea and strengthens their relations of amity and friendship.

2. Korea is one. It will frustrate the manoeuvres of the US imperialists and reactionary forces obstructing the reunification of Korea and support and accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of north and south Korea based on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

3. It will strive to put an early end to the abnormal situation between Japan and Korea and have diplomatic relations established between Japan and the DPRK on the five peace principles of equality, mutual respect, non-interference in other's internal affairs, sovereignty and mutual benefit.

4. It will defend the democratic, national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan and strengthen solidarity with the south Korean patriotic people in their struggle for democracy and the country's reunification.

5. It demands the immediate withdrawal of the US troops wearing the UN berets from south Korea and admission to the UN under the name of a single country.

Supporting this in its entirety, the delegation of the WPK expressed the firm belief that the struggle of the Korean and Japanese peoples will surely be crowned with victory.

Both sides stressed that the struggle against US imperialism is advancing in all the Asian, African and Latin American regions, highly appreciated the ever increasing influence exerted upon the development of the present international relations by the third world peoples fighting on the stand of independence, non-alignment and neutrality and expressed the belief that when the peoples of the third world countries fight resolutely in firm unity under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, they will be able to liquidate the colonial rule of imperialism and build a new world without imperialism.

Both sides expressed support to and solidarity with the working class and working masses of the capitalist countries in their struggle against exploitation and oppression by capital and for peace and democracy and for defence of the vital rights of the working masses.

When all the socialist countries, the national liberation movement, the working-class movement, the democratic movement and all other anti-imperialist revolutionary forces fight resolutely in firm unity in their respective position, the schemes of aggression and war will be frustrated and the struggle of the people of each country for peace, democracy and socialism will surely emerge victorious.

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the side of the Korean people, Korea will certainly be reunified, the head of the delegation noted. He said that large numbers of people in the world considered it their duty to stand by the Korean people.

Friendship Visiting Group of Party Workers of Communist Party of China

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received on September 10 the friendship visiting group of Party workers of the Communist Party of China which was staying in our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the visiting group with Comrade Liu Tzu-hou, Member of the CPC Central Committee, First Secretary of the Hopei Provincial Committee of the CPC and Chairman of the Hopei Provincial Revolutionary Committee, as its head and Comrade Shen Chien, Deputy Head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, as its deputy head.

Present were Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the CC of the WPK; Kim Guk Tae, Member of the CC of the WPK and Director of a Department of the CC of the WPK; and Kim Gil Hyon, Vice-Director of a Department of the CC of the WPK.

Li Yun-chuan, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to our country, was on hand.

On the occasion the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the friendship visiting group of the CPC which came to our country. Particularly, it was very gratifying that the visiting group celebrated, together with us, the 26th anniversary of the founding of the Republic, the national day of our country, the leader said. He had a conversation with the guests in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with militant amity and friendship.

Norwegian Social Democratic Party Delegation

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received on September 10 the delegation of the Norwegian Social Democratic Party on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Ragnar Christiansen, Member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Norwegian Social Democratic Party and Vice-Chairman of the Parliamentary Group.

Present were Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the CC of the WPK; and personages concerned Kim Gil Hyon and Kang Gwan Son.

On the occasion the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the visit of the delegation of the Norwegian Social Democratic Party to our country, and said that particularly he was very glad over the fact that the delegation celebrated, together with us, the 26th founding anniversary of the Republic, our national day. The leader talked with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Noting that the delegation's visit to our country contributed to strengthening the friendship and solidarity between the two countries, the leader said that it was important for our two countries to cooperate with each other and strengthen solidarity, because both adhere to independence and want to develop into rich and powerful countries.

The head of the delegation said that in Korea he saw for himself the great successes made by the Korean people in the socialist construction on the basis of the Juche idea and was deeply moved by them. As the Korean people are successfully carrying on the grand socialist construction by means of "speed campaign", Korea's economy will develop more rapidly and she will conduct economic exchange with other countries more successfully, he stated.

He stressed that the question of Korea's reunification should be settled by the Korean people themselves.

The leader expressed thanks to the delegation for its high appreciation of our people's successes in the socialist construction and its support to our policy of national reunification. Then the leader spoke of the need to further develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Norway.

Delegation of Palestine Liberation Organization

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on September 13 the delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Hani al Hasan, Political Adviser of Chairman Yasser Arafat of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

On hand was Comrade Ho Dam, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung welcomed the visit of the delegation to our country. Expressing his pleasure at the participation of the delegation in the celebrations of the 26th birthday of the DPRK, the leader had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

On the occasion the head of the delegation courteously conveyed to the leader a personal letter and greetings of Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

In the personal letter Chairman Yasser Arafat paid respect to the leader for his noble support and assistance to the Palestinian revolution and wished the leader good health and happiness and the friendly Korean people greater progress and successes.

The leader expressed thanks for the personal letter and asked the head of the delegation to convey his regards to Chairman Yasser Arafat.

The head of the delegation said that he learned lots of things through his visit to Korea and stressed, in particular, that the third world people should study the great Juche idea.

Let us strive jointly to defend independence, the leader said, and stated: We will in the future, too, as in the past, actively support the just cause of the Palestinian people and advance together with them, holding the banner of revolution.

"Fatherland Liberation Corps"—A Terror to Japanese Imperialist Aggressors

Comrade Kim Won Ju, cousin of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and other young patriots in South Pyongan Province, formed the "Fatherland Liberation Corps", an anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization, upholding the leader's strategic and tactical line of preparing actively for the great revolutionary event—the liberation of the country. This happened 30 years ago.

In those days the Japanese imperialist aggressors who were occupying our country enforced the barbarous, tyrannical colonial rule over our people and stepped up their offensive against the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in a fit of greater frenzy, as the day of their defeat was drawing on.

Their frantic onslaught, however, fanned the anti-Japanese sentiment of our people to a blaze. Noteworthy here was that the people in various parts of the country, highly inspired by the dynamic military and political activities of the units of the KPRA organized and led by the great leader, rose powerfully in the struggle to win the final victory in the anti-Japanese war.

Comrade Kim Won Ju, ardent anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter and communist, together with other patriotic youth, organized the "Fatherland Liberation Corps" in 1944 at Tudan-ri, Namgot sub-county, Taedong County, South Pyongan Province and launched himself into energetic activities.

This Corps set it as a programme for action to start armed uprising joining hands with the KPRA under the sole guidance of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and carried on the struggle to put it into practice.

The Corps vigorously conducted, first of all, the work of building up solid ranks of core elements and expanding its organizations. A stringent rule was set down that "only those who prove themselves to be trustworthy by going through trials as associate members shall be officially admitted into the Corps". It embraced a large number of young patriots of the worker and peasant origins who were more or less 20 years old and who evaded the conscription or hard labour imposed by the Japanese imperialist swines.

The Corps sent the core elements tempered in a revolutionary way to North and South Pyongan and Hwanghae Provinces to quickly spread its organizational network. Consequently, chapters were set up in different parts of the country like in Pyongyang, Nampo and Ryongyon a few months after inauguration of the Corps, and its membership ran into several hundreds. Thus, it grew to be a large underground revolutionary organization.

While expanding its ranks, the "Fatherland Liberation Corps" energetically kept up the work of inducing its members to make full ideological preparation under the heroic, militant slogan "Let's shed beautiful blood for our country.... Let's lay down our lives to defeat the Japanese imperialists at the earliest date."

The Corps took measures to get in touch with the KPRA commanded by the great leader and, at the same time, waged active struggle to get weapons on its own.

Weapons were obtained through its members smuggled into the units of the enemy troops, armories and munitions factories. Besides, undaunted fight was put up to capture weapons from the enemies such as Japanese imperialist police. A plan was mapped out to manufacture bombs and impart military training to its members with the Kyonyop-sa Temple in Mt. Kuwol-san in Hwanghae Province as a base.

With these preparations made, the "Fatherland Liberation Corps" attacked and destroyed the police and gendarmerie stations in Pyongyang, raided sub-county offices in different parts and threw into fire the name lists the Japanese imperialists drew up to draft the Korean youth either as cannon fodder in the war or as slave workers in munition factories. What was more, they seized the rice the enemy collected under the forced-delivery system and shared it with the people. They destroyed transport facilities and cut off the enemy's communications.

In August 1945 the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave all the commanders and rank and file of the KPRA the historic combat order to rout the Japanese imperialists and liberate the country.

The workers, peasants, youth and students, who had prepared themselves for armed uprising in keeping pace with the general offensive of the KPRA units, raided and destroyed the colonial ruling machinery of Japanese imperialism in Pyongyang and other parts of the country and thus gave active support to the KPRA in its military operations.

The "Fatherland Liberation Corps", whose mission it was to meet the great revolutionary event of national liberation with full preparedness by its own strength under the sole guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, conducted a series of activities and thus made great contribution to hastening the ruin of Japanese imperialism and freeing our people from its 36-year-long colonial rule.

Kim Ik Gwon

Great Banner Inspiring Progressive Journalists

Marking the Fifth Anniversary of Publication of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's Work "Progressive Journalists of the Five Continents, Wield Your Powerful Revolutionary Pen and Sternly Condemn US Imperialism!"

Five years have passed since the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung delivered a historic speech of greeting at the International Conference of Journalists against the Aggression of US Imperialism held in Pyongyang, the capital of our country, under the title: "Progressive Journalists of the Five Continents, Wield Your Powerful Revolutionary Pen and Sternly Condemn US Imperialism!".

This speech of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a highly important document that lights up the path for the progressive journalists and revolutionary people of the world to follow in their struggle, and it serves as a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon that ensures a victory in their revolutionary cause, and as a great banner that inspires them.

In his historic speech, the leader made an overall analysis of the manoeuvres of the US-led imperialist reactionary forces for aggression and war, of the correlation between the imperialist aggressive forces and the revolutionary forces in the world and of the corruption and vulnerability of imperialism, gave exposition of the inevitability of downfall of imperialism and colonialism and of victory of the world revolution and made clear the active, enterprising strategy and tactics for the anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle. This gave the revolutionary people a conviction of sure victory and unbounded courage in their struggle to get rid of imperialism and colonialism once and for all, win national liberation and independence, achieve independent progress and prosperity of their countries and, furthermore, encouraged them to reinforce each sector of the front of the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces and intensify the anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle with greater vigor.

In particular, he made a scientific analysis of the law-governed process in which the masses of the people, the maker of history, become politically conscious and grow into the great revolutionary forces and, on this basis, expounded the position held and the active role played by the progressive journalists and publications in social revolution and construction and proposed the revolutionary tasks of the progressive journalists as well as the correct ways for their successful fulfilment to meet the requirements of the present times, when the anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle is placed on the order of day.

In his speech of greeting, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"It is the progressives representing the interests of the masses who should infuse the latter with revolutionary consciousness and enlighten them with progressive ideas."

This teaching of the leader's based on a scientific exposition of the correlation between the masses of the people and the pioneers—the masters of advanced ideas—represented the banner which encouraged the progressive journalists to wield the revolutionary pen so as to rouse the masses to forceful revolutionary struggle to wipe out the imperialists and colonialists, destroy the top circles of the old society and create a new society and a new life, the banner that gave strong impetus to the international democratic journalist movement.

Indeed, the leader's speech of greeting reflected the objective requirements of development of the world revolution as well as the unanimous aspiration of the progressive journalists and the revolutionary people and carried the great idea and truth. That's why it evoked a powerful response among the progressive journalists and revolutionary people in the five continents. Now it still has great attraction and exerts strong influence on them to urge them to carry on the struggle for new victory.

The general trend of the international situation that followed the historic International Conference of Journalists against the Aggression of US Imperialism eloquently testifies to the validity and invincible vitality of the idea, theory and line set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his speech.

In the international arena a fierce struggle is now waged by the people of the third world countries against imperialism and colonialism and for national liberation, along with the revolutionary struggles of the people in socialist countries and the working people in capitalist countries. The foothold of imperialism is shaken to its very foundation.

As was taught by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, ours is an era of independence when the once oppressed and humiliated people are taking the place on the stage of history as masters of the world and are working out their own destiny independently and creatively.

The revolutionary change is brought about in the international arena partly because the progressive journalists and publications have played a great role by wielding the revolutionary pen in their vigorous anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle.

In his speech of greeting, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Progressive journalists and publications—the advocates and propagators of advanced ideas and the mouthpieces and organizers of public opinion—play a very great and inspiring role in social revolution and construction."

Despite the repression, conciliation and deception of the reactionaries, the progressive journalists who love justice and truth and hate all sorts of injustice and social evils fully laid bare the aggressive and predatory nature and brutality of imperialism and colonialism, wielding their revolutionary pen. And they laid bare in the raw and condemned scathingly the crimes of the imperialists and colonialists who impose misfortunes and sufferings upon the people and announced the inevitable ruin to the moribund reactionary ruling classes.

The progressive journalists the world over always stood on the side of the masses of the people, and breathing as one with them, actively defended their just demands and interests. They enthusiastically supported and inspired the righteous struggle of the peoples of all countries and regions including the third world peoples who are fighting against US-led imperialism and for the independent development of their countries and social progress.

Especially, the progressive journalists of the world extensively explained and propagated the great Juche idea which reflects the unanimous desire of the people to free themselves from all sorts of subjugation and become the master of their destiny and the urgent requirements of our time and the independent idea based on the Juche idea. Thus they made a great contribution to infusing the people with the spirit of national independence and revolutionary consciousness and making them live in the spirit of Juche and carve out their destiny independently and creatively with confidence in victory.

The progressive journalists of the world extended active support and solidarity to the sacred revolutionary cause of our people and journalists who, under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, are fighting against the national splitting policy and new war provocation manoeuvres of the internal and external splittists and for the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and the country's independent and peaceful reunification. This was a great inspiration to our people. Our people feel very grateful for this.

In the course of sacred struggle for peace and justice, many progressive journalists shed their blood and were killed by the reactionaries who hamper the onward movement of the people.

Even today, in south Korea under US imperialist occupation, a large number of patriots and literary men are imprisoned and put to death or sentenced to penal servitude for life by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, atrocious fascist hangmen, on charges that they loved justice and truth and called for the country's independent, peaceful reunification.

We sternly condemn as a most heinous challenge to human dignity and conscience of mankind the murderous crime of the Pak Jung Hi military fascist clique against the south Korean patriots and literary men and the persecution of many progressive journalists of the world by US imperialists and the reactionary rulers.

As realities show, the reactionaries will not give up their positions of their own accord and, on the contrary, make desperate efforts to retain them.

The present situation demands that the progressive journalists work more actively, wielding the pen of justice, the revolutionary pen, and make greater contributions to the anti-imperialist, revolutionary cause of the world's people.

When the progressive journalists of the five continents rally themselves under the banner of anti-US, anti-imperialism, widely propagate the advanced ideas of the modern times, an age where all the peoples want to live independently, and infuse the people with the revolutionary consciousness and the spirit of national independence, and when they continue to expose and condemn the aggressive and predatory policies of US-led imperialism and colonialism and rouse the people to the revolutionary struggle against imperialism, then the world revolution will be accelerated.

For this sacred cause all the Korean journalists will fight, as they have done so far, to strengthen the militant solidarity with the progressive journalists of the five continents, wielding the revolutionary pen, the pen of justice, under the banner of anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle.

No force on earth can check the dynamic advance of the progressive journalists throughout the world who are contributing, with their pen of justice, to the sacred cause of mankind's liberation, the historic task of our times, an age of independence, and the great revolutionary struggle and national-liberation struggle of the world's people.

SOUTH KOREAN PUPPETS AND JAPANESE AUTHORITIES MUST STOP IMMEDIATELY THEIR MANOEUVRES TO SUPPRESS CHONGRYON

Pyongyang Mass Rally Strongly Condemns the Plot to Destroy Chongryon

On September 15 over 20,000 working people in the capital gathered at the Pyongyang Gymnasium to hold a mass rally opposing the manoeuvres of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the Japanese authorities to suppress Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan).

Placed with due respect in the platform was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and people, sun of the nation, genius of revolution and legendary hero.

Present at the rally together with the working people were Comrade Chong Jun Gi and Ho Jong Suk, Director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, and functionaries concerned.

Also present there were members of the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan headed by So Man Sul, Director of the Organizational Department of the Chongryon Central Standing Committee, which came to the homeland to attend the celebrations of the 26th DPRK birthday, and members of home-visiting groups of Koreans from Japan.

Ho Jong Suk was the first to speak at the rally.

She said that the Pak Jung Hi puppet bandits have been staging an anti-Republic and anti-Chongryon racket in the wake of the so-called "assassination attempt" and that the Japanese authorities, joining in this racket, are planning to send a "special envoy" to south Korea to hand over Prime Minister Tanaka's "personal letter" to the puppets.

Under this situation, the speaker noted, the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon issued a statement on September 12 in which it condemned the criminal plot of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the Japanese authorities. She expressed full support for the statement.

The speaker quoted the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as saying:

"The south Korean authorities have rejected our just lines of peaceful reunification; and when all their manoeuvrings to perpetuate national split and realize their wild ambition for long-term office cannot avoid bankruptcy in the face of the strong resistance of the south Korean people and the daily-increasing condemnation of the world public opinion, they are now making last-ditch efforts in unrest and fear".

She continued:

By linking the "assassination attempt" with our Republic and Chongryon and launching a vicious "anti-communist", anti-Chongryon campaign, the fascist Pak Jung Hi clique intend to distract the attention of people elsewhere and find a pretext for their fascist suppression. This is the last-ditch efforts of the fascist hangmen, bellicose bandits and quislings to find a way out in provoking another war, and a foolish plot and a political stratagem of the heinous traitors to the nation.

It is a traditional method employed by the south Korean fascist ruling circles whenever they were faced with difficulties. Whenever they cooked up an "incident", they never failed to involve us in it, saying that "communists work in the backgrounds" and inspired the confrontation between the north and the south and staged the "anti-communist" campaign against our side.

Just as all their thread-bare farces in the past, the truth of the current political intrigue in connection with the "incident" would be brought to light, stressed the speaker.

Stating that such manoeuvring of the fascist Pak Jung Hi clique only shows how recklessly they are working to use the "incident" for their wicked design to suppress the people, perpetuate the national split and key up the tension between the north and the south, she scathingly denounced their traitorous, criminal acts.

The speaker also criticized the Japanese authorities' conduct. She said that they can never justify their act by any excuse when they take a hand in the fascist Pak Jung Hi clique's criminal anti-Chongryon campaign and haggle over the Chongryon issue with the puppet bandits.

There is no reason or ground, she went on, that the Japanese authorities should take a sanction against Chongryon. On the contrary, they are in duty bound to ensure basic rights and freedom of social activities for foreigners in Japan.

It is intolerable, unjustifiable that the Japanese authorities are trying to suppress Chongryon to meet the shameless demand of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

This is not only a wanton challenge to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Chongryon, its authoritative organization of overseas nationals, and a threat to the democratic rights of the Japanese people, but also a grave hostile act which instigates the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to step up the fascist, repressive measures, encourages their nation-splitting manoeuvres, aggravates the tension in Korea and leads the situation to the brink of a new war.

She strongly demanded that the Japanese authorities discontinue at once their unreasonable conduct to suppress Chongryon in conspiracy with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and fully ensure Chongryon and Koreans in Japan the freedoms of social activities and all the rights in accordance with all the principles of international law and international practice.

She went on to say that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique must look into the today's reality squarely and act with discretion and give up their criminal plots to destroy Chongryon and suppress and slaughter the same race with the help of Japanese reactionaries. The speaker stressed that if the south Korean rulers continue to persist in the traitorous acts disregarding the unanimous demand and desire of the entire Korean people, they will not escape from the severe punishment of the people and be perished leaving behind them the disgrace as never-to-be condoned traitors.

The speaker said:

The provocation against Chongryon is just the provocation against our Republic and the threat to our compatriots in Japan is precisely the threat to our people.

Our people will, as in the past, never tolerate any act of suppressing Chongryon nor overlook any provocation against Chongryon organizations and any persecution against our compatriots in Japan.

In conclusion, the speaker said that only victory and glory are in store for our people and 600,000 compatriots in Japan who are advancing under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

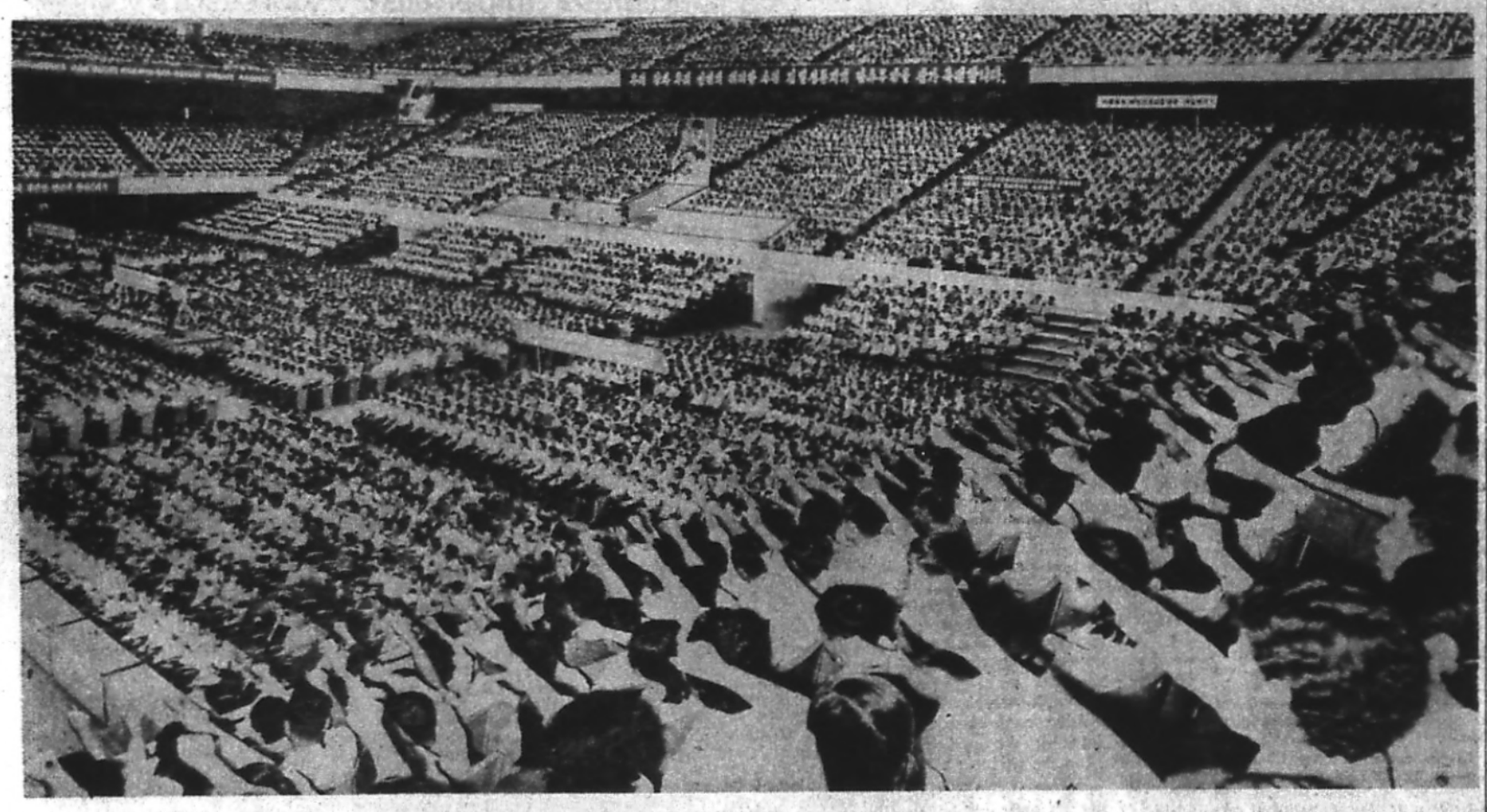
So Man Sul, head of the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan and Director of the Organizational Department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon, took the floor next.

He was followed by the speeches of Chairman Ryom Tae Jun of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, Chairman Kim I Hun of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea and Chairman Li Yong Bok of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

The speeches were interrupted again and again with the shouts of the attendants: "Down with the traitorous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique!" and "We protest against the unjust act of the Japanese authorities who are conspiring with the south Korean puppets to suppress Chongryon!"

The rally closed with a chorus of the song "One Korea".

Pak Sun Song



Working people in Pyongyang denounce the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the Japanese authorities for their intrigue to suppress Chongryon

Chongryon Central Standing Committee Issues Statement

Chairman Han Dok Su of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) called a news conference on September 12 in connection with the Japanese government's decision to send a "special envoy" to south Korea to hand over a "personal letter" to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique—the letter in which a promise is made to suppress Chongryon in league with them who have been fussing up about such a political intrigue as the "shooting case" in an attempt to oppose the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Chongryon.

At the news conference he published a statement of the Chongryon Central Standing Committee.

The statement pointed out that the Japanese government's plot to suppress Chongryon was an impermissible outrage, and stressed that it was not only an intolerable insult to Chongryon, a dignified organization of overseas citizens of the DPRK, but an act against the entire Korean people and a challenge to the unbiased public opinion in Japan.

We sternly protest against the unreasonable action taken by the Japanese government to suppress Chongryon and the legitimate rights of the Korean citizens in Japan in collusion with the Pak Jung Hi clique, a gang of traitors, who can represent none of the Korean people, and we will never allow anyone to interfere in the legitimate activities of Chongryon, the statement declared and continued:

If the Japanese government, complying with the brazen-faced demand of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, commits such an outrage as suppressing the activities of Chongryon even in violation of the national laws of Japan by which the freedoms of speech, the press, association and assembly are to be guaranteed, it will be unable to escape the resolute denunciation by the Japanese people and world public opinion, to say nothing of the entire Korean people.

The statement strongly demanded the Japanese government to stop at once the unjustifiable act for suppressing Chongryon, fully guarantee the freedom of social activities and all the rights of the Koreans in Japan in accordance with the principles of international law and international practice, change its hostile policy toward the entire Korean people and discontinue all acts which violate their sovereignty and meddle in their internal affairs.

Koreans in Japan Launch Protest Campaign

The Korean residents in Japan launched a vigorous campaign for protest against the recent plot of the Japanese government to suppress Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) in conspiracy with the south Korean puppet clique by sending a "special envoy" with a "personal letter" to south Korea.

The Chongryon functionaries and Korean residents in Tokyo, Kanagawa, Chiba and Santama districts, more than 300 in all, marched on September 13 to the official residence of the Japanese prime minister and the foreign ministry and waged a powerful protest action, shouting aloud the slogans "Japanese government, don't join the Pak Jung Hi clique in the political plot!" "Japanese authorities, give up immediately the scheme to suppress Chongryon!", and the like.

The representatives of the marchers met the personnel concerned at the prime minister's residence and the foreign ministry and handed over to them a letter of request, in which they denounced the Japanese government for its unreasonable attitude and plot to suppress and undermine Chongryon hand in glove with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and demanded an immediate end to this.

They declared then and there that the Chongryon never violated any Japanese law since its formation but carried on the righteous activities to defend the democratic national rights of the Koreans in Japan and achieve the country's reunification. And they strongly demanded that the Japanese authorities strictly control the south Korean "CIA" agents intriguing in Japan for subversive acts against Chongryon.

(KNS-KCNA)

(Continued from Page 3)

Both sides admitted in unison the necessity of promoting personal travel and economic, cultural, sports and scientific and technical exchanges on the principle of reciprocity to develop the friendly relations between the DPRK and Japan.

The two sides rejoiced over the fact that the WPK and the JSP are developing, linked together by ever closer relations. And both of them unanimously confirmed that it is more important for the fulfilment of the common tasks of the peoples of Korea and Japan to develop the relations between the two parties into closer ones in the future.

Both sides expressed satisfaction over the results of the visit of the JSP delegation to the DPRK and stressed in unison that this visit constitutes a great contribution to strengthening friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Japanese peoples and establishing friendly relations between the two countries.

The JSP delegation expressed heartfelt thanks to the WPK Central Committee and the Korean people for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded it by the Korean people during its stay in Korea.

September 12, 1974

PYONGYANG WORKERS' MEETING OF SOLIDARITY WITH CHILEAN WORKERS AND PEOPLE

A Pyongyang workers' meeting of solidarity with the Chilean workers and people was held at the Moranbong Theatre on September 11.

Put with due respect on the platform was a portrait of the great leader of our Party and people Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and legendary hero.

The meeting was attended by many working people in the city. Chairman Ryom Tae Jun of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea was present there.

The attendants observed a one-minute silence for late President Salvador Allende, a prominent statesman, ardent patriot of the Chilean people and indomitable anti-imperialist fighter and other Chilean revolutionaries and patriots who were sacrificed at the hands of the enemy.

Li Byong Chan, Chairman of the Pyongyang City Committee of the GFTUK, made a speech at the meeting.

He pointed out that the US imperialists instigated the military hooligans in Chile to stage a reactionary military coup on September 11, 1973. This shows, he noted, that the US imperialists ostensibly advocate the "independence" and "freedom" of the people, but in fact, they are working hard to keep the peoples of the newly-independent countries in bondage to neo-colonialism.

He said that since the reactionary coup, the US imperialists have been impelling the military fascist clique towards the fascist suppression of the Chilean patriots, while giving aid to them politically, economically and militarily. Then he strongly condemned their savage acts of suppressing and killing the patriotic democratic forces.

The speaker pointed to the fact that even under the difficult situation in which terrorism and fascist suppression are rampant, the Chilean revolutionaries and patriotic people are vigorously waging the heroic anti-US, anti-fascist, save-the-nation struggle. This struggle, he noted, is the just struggle to achieve the autonomous development of Chile and a link in the chain of the sacred struggle to build a new, free and prosperous Latin America.

He stressed that the Korean working class and people, as hitherto, so in future, will firmly stand on the side of the Chilean counterparts and strongly support and encourage their just struggle.

He was followed by the speeches of Choe Jong Ryon and Sim Jae Sung, representatives of the workers.

The meeting adopted a letter of protest to the Chilean military fascist authorities.

Kim Dong Ok

Pak Jung Hi Puppet Regime: Dependent and Reactionary "Government"

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...the so-called 'government' of south Korea is an out-and-out colonial and dependent 'government'." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 192.)

The Pak Jung Hi puppet regime is a reactionary and dependent "government" maintained by the US and Japanese aggressors.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi took "power" in 1961. No sooner had he come to power than he "reaffirmed" that he would faithfully observe all the treacherous "treaties" and "agreements" concluded previously between the US imperialists and their lackeys, the treaties and agreements "legally" stipulating for the occupation of south Korea by the US imperialist aggressor troops and the neo-colonialist ruling system in south Korea. And he revised for the worse or newly cooked up a large number of treacherous "treaties" and "agreements" to turn south Korea into a colony of US imperialism in a more thoroughgoing way.

In an attempt to justify the permanent occupation of south Korea by the US imperialist aggressor troops and cover up their acts of unrestricted plunder, this quisling revised for the worse the "ROK-US mutual defence treaty". He rigged up even the "ROK-US status of forces agreement" providing for the extraterritorial rights of the US imperialist aggressor troops. Thus he guaranteed by "law" all conditions for the US imperialist aggressors to commit plunder and brutal murder at will in south Korea.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet regime is fettered by the shackling "treaties" and "agreements" imposed upon by the US imperialists and is under the strict control and supervision of the US imperialists in all activities.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet regime act on the instructions of such aggressive machinery as the "US embassy", the US army command and the "south Korean branch of AID" which exercise unlimited authority and privilege in south Korea.

The south Korean regime is as good as a dummy. Without the "consent" and "approval" of US imperialism it can hardly deal with any matters—from the enactment of "constitution" and "law" and the compilation of budget to tax collection and personnel changes in the puppet machinery.

Nor is this all. With a view to bringing in foreign monopoly capital, the puppet regime rigged up the "law on the induction of foreign capital" by "simplifying" all the relevant evil laws enacted previously.

The puppet clique withdrew even the measures for the restriction on foreign capital they had adopted though perfunctorily. They allowed the foreign monopoly capitalists the "liberty" of making capital investment freely and gaining maximum profits.

Under the name of "joint enterprise" and "joint investment" they sold off all economic concessions in mines, railway transport, communications, banks, etc. and natural resources to the foreign monopoly capitalists. And they ensured that the US imperialists could seize basic economic arteries more thoroughly.

The south Korean industry relies on foreign countries for 80-100 per cent of major raw and other materials. It imports 100 per cent of crude petroleum, crude rubber, raw materials of synthetic fibre, plastics and cotton, 81.5 per cent of timber, 75 per cent of scrap iron, 41.4 per cent of iron and steel from the USA and other countries.

In the domain of military affairs, too, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are completely dependent on the US imperialists.

The US imperialists not only occupy south Korea by force of arms but also keep more than 700,000 puppet troops under their command.

The commander of the US imperialist aggressor army occupying south Korea holds the complete prerogative of supreme command over the south Korean puppet army and control everything—even the salary and leave of armymen, to say nothing of the formation of units, armament, command of operations, drill and personnel administration.

The US imperialists are backing the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime through their "economic and military aid".

According to the data released by the US imperialists over 25 years from 1949 to the present they gave 6,041 million dollars of military "aid" and 5,551 million dollars of economic "aid" to the south Korean puppets.

This shows that the US imperialist aggressors are the actual ruler of south Korea who seized all fields, political, economic and military, and that the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime is a dependent and reactionary "government" which is maintained under the "protection" and "assistance" of US imperialism.

As seen above, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique worship the US imperialists and hang on to them. Not content with this, they rely on the Japanese militarists, their former master, and follow the path of treachery.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi said to the Japanese reactionaries: "I want to live in the spirit displayed by Loyalist party. Teach me how to carry on a government, please". In 1965 he concluded the "ROK-Japan agreements" with the Japanese militarists and opened the way for them to invade south Korea again.

The puppet clique saw that the "Japanese embassy" was built in the centre of Seoul. They rigged up numerous permanent organizations including the "ROK-Japan Friendship Association", "ROK-Japan Ministerial Council" and "ROK-Japan Cooperation Committee" and are now bent on laying the aggressive foothold for their former master.

After the conclusion of the "ROK-Japan agreements", the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique received 1,200,000,000 dollars of "aid" from the Japanese reactionaries. Not satisfied with this, they brought Japanese monopoly capital into south Korea at random.

The Japanese monopolies' direct investment in south Korea increased from 25,915,000 dollars in 1971 to 78,134,000 dollars in 1972, or three times in scale. Last year it reached 290,000,000 dollars, or 94 per cent of the total amount of direct investment made by foreigners last year.

In south Korea Japanese monopoly capital already held 100 per cent of bonded processing industry, 70 per cent of the ship repairing industry and 100 per cent of the aluminium industry. It also holds a dominant position in the spheres of power, building material and chemical industries and in the supply of raw and other materials.

This pro-Japanese traitor fabricated the "ROK-Japan fishery agreement", "agreement on the joint development of continental shelves", "agreement on industrial properties", "loan agreement" and sold off good fishing grounds, the life line of the 800,000 south Korean fishermen, to the Japanese. And he allowed them to plunder even the seabed resources at random and offered Masan as a Japanese concession.

Meanwhile, traitor Pak Jung Hi makes Japanese military attache stay in Seoul at all times and brings in high-ranking military personnel under the cloak of "tourist party", "investigation group" and so on. Thus he facilitates the military invasion of the Japanese militarists.

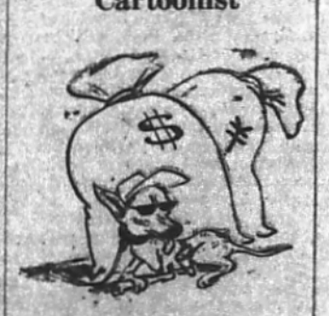
Under the "obligation" of "US-Japan security treaty" and under the pretext of "protecting the property of Japanese", the Japanese aggressors are now stepping up their plan to dispatch troops to south Korea. They are conducting even behind-the-scenes negotiation, saying that if the south Korean rulers transfer to them the prerogative of supreme command over the "ROK army", they will increase "assistance" more than three times.

Today south Korea has become dependent on the Japanese militarists politically and militarily.

As seen from the above, south Korea has been reduced to a dual colony of the US and Japanese aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi "regime" is the puppet regime which acts on the directives of their two masters—US and Japan.

Pak Hae Chon

Traitor Pak Jung Hi as Seen by a Cartoonist



Watchdog of US and Japanese monopolies

Fascist frenzy arises to a crescendo

Bringing dialogue to confrontation

Encouraging the tourist industry of prostitution is his policy

Cartoon by Hong Jong Ho

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